

HOME HAPPENINGS.

EXCELLENT OUTLOOK FOR THE HOP-GROWERS.

Another Anarchist Arrested-The President and His Vetoes-Lawlessness in Kentucky.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

United States Senate.

WASHINGTON, July 9th.—Sewell, from the Committee on Pensions, presented a report in the case of the veteran, John Murray, pension to Margaret D. Marchand, widow of Commodore Marchand. The committee reports its former report in the case, and recommends the pension be granted over the President's objection. Referred.

Hoar offered a resolution calling on the President for information as to the seizure of a steamer in the Gulf of Mexico, and of American vessels, the pretext or alleged cause thereof, and what efforts have been made to provide a redress for such seizures and to prevent their recurrence. The resolution went over.

Call offered a resolution calling on the President to direct the American representatives in Mexico to demand the release of the statesmen made in the newspapers that citizens of the United States are confined in Mexican dungeons without trial for alleged offenses against the laws of Mexico, and that their trial had been postponed without cause, and requiring the United States (if such statements are found to be true) to demand the release of such persons and their humane treatment.

The bill to incorporate the Atlantic and Pacific Ship Repairing Company (Laid's bill) and Hoar's bill concerning the Mexican steamer were severally objected to, and went over. The Senate then went into executive session, and immediately after the doors were closed, a crowd made up of a number of Ingalls, that the public should be excluded from the upper corridors, lobbies and committee rooms, which order was carried into effect at once. This resulted in closing the offices of the Associated Press and Western Union and Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Companies, and the ejection of all reporters.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, July 9th.—Immediately after the reading of the Journal the Speaker announced that the regular order was the vote on the demand for the previous question on the motion to lay on the table the bill on Invalid Pensions the message of the President vetoing the bill granting a pension to Sally Ann Bradley.

Grosvener of Ohio desired to heap no recrimination of condemnation upon the President for his veto messages. They were caused by a total misapprehension of the motives of the President in relation to the administration of the Government. He (Grosvener) had read all the vetoes coming from that prolific source of vetoes, and he was now, after eight years of trial, a demonstrated failure, therefore, as he believed, he had the courage to stand up for the United States by suspending while waiting concurrent action among the great commercial interests of the country, the purpose of this bill, namely, the restoration of only gold tender money, with free coinage.

Wildcat Insurance.

NEW YORK, July 9th.—The Tribune says: One of the most serious injuries to fire insurance interests through the East, and especially in this city, which has sprung up with renewed energy since Superintendent McCall left the State Department of Insurance, affecting disastrously both property owners and insurance companies, is the wildcat or dishonest systems of taking risks. This irregular business is being done by a number of companies, and the fact of the special bill under consideration, and commented on the fact, as he asserted, that the President had approved the Porter bill, on the very day that he had vetoed the bill granting the pension of Sally Ann Bradley, mother of four sons, two of whom died in the hospital, and that of two who were in the hospital disabled. Fitz John Porter would go on the pension bill, while Sally Ann Bradley would go to the poor-house.

Editorial in the Tribune of 1886.

NEW YORK, July 9th.—The Tribune in an editorial headed "Hot Weather and Wheat" says: All accounts appear to agree that the winter wheat yield is as excellent as it has been for many years. It is represented by the last report of the Agricultural Bureau, about 300,000,000 bushels. The drought during the latter part of June and the beginning of July, and the recent intensely hot weather appear to have been mainly confined to the spring wheat region, and affected only part of the crop. Unless there is a serious error in all the accounts that are usually entitled to confidence, a yield of at least 250,000,000 bushels may be set down as safe, even if no spring wheat crop is raised.

A Specimen Anarchist.

PITTSBURGH, July 9th.—Joseph Frick, the leader of all the Socialists and Anarchists of this section of the country, was arrested at that time the woman had a husband living who was in receipt of a pension. The bill and message was then referred—aye 112, nays 111.

Postoffice Robbery.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 9th.—Burglars entered the Postoffice last night and carried off \$20,000 in stamps and money. No clue. Postmaster Laraway arrived in the city on an early train, and was not aware of the robbery until he arrived at the office. The work was done by a party of four men, four inches into the safe between the handle and combination, then picked the lock. Laraway estimates that there was about \$20,000 in stamps and safe, and of this amount \$18,000 was taken.

Old Kentucky Sustains Her Reputation.

LOUISVILLE, July 9th.—Judge Cox has reported to the Governor, after investigating the condition of affairs at Morehead, Rowan county, that the assistance of troops is necessary to the enforcement of law in that county. The Judge has asked the Governor to send six men. The troops left to-night for the scene where the warring factions are still resisting the law after having nearly killed two officers.

Grant Monument Fund.

NEW YORK, July 9th.—The Grant Monument Fund Association is not doing much business just now. The total amount in the hands of the Treasurer up to date is \$10,000, and the only one of the original subscribers contemplated. The Parliamentary fund in this country in a great measure prevents many persons of limited means from subscribing to the monument fund.

Shocking Tragedy in Brooklyn.

NEW YORK, July 9th.—At 10 o'clock to-night a woman 50 years of age ran through a Brooklyn street, followed by three men. One of them was a small, dark, and another was a large, muscular man. The woman was running for her life, and the men were pursuing her. She was killed by a horse-drawn carriage.

And They Sailed Away.

PHILADELPHIA, July 9th.—Lesley and Wilson, the defaulting officials of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, it is believed sailed for Brazil last Saturday on the steamship Gordon Bennett.

A New Racing Stable.

NEW YORK, July 9th.—The Turf, Field and Farm says: Nathan Strauss, the dry goods merchant, is thinking of forming a racing stable next year. He will build a private track not far from New York, and have his horses worked on it.

A Voyager Comes to Grief.

NEW YORK, July 9th.—Nicholas Pierson, who appeared to be ignorant of the method

of handling a sailboat, pulled out into the breakers at Long Branch yesterday, with the intention of sailing to Europe, and soon capsized, but was rescued and fined \$10 for taking a boat out his own.

Got a Paper of Their Own.

NEW YORK, July 10th.—A London report (which, however, seems scarcely credible) is circulating, that Cyrus W. Field and Jay Gould have purchased a controlling interest in the stock company which controls the Financial News. Business men feel that the report is true. Financial News will in the future be more likely to reflect the views and further the private ends of Field and Gould. The general comment is that it is a great pity that such a bright, well-edited paper should be used for such purposes.

An Insane Man.

NEW YORK, July 10th.—George Zeibold, ex-manager of the New York Herald, was taken into custody on Thursday because of mental derangement, has been removed to the Bloomingdale Asylum.

FROM HAWAII.

Latest News from the Sandwich Islands—A New Cabinet.

The steamer Anahulu arrived at San Francisco from Honolulu yesterday morning, bringing dates up to July 1st.

June 30th the Ministry resigned, and King Kalanikou appointed a new Cabinet. On the night of June 24th the Premier and Minister of the Interior, vice Charles T. Gulick, resigned; Robert J. King, Minister of Foreign Affairs, vice W. M. Gibson, resigned; Paul P. Kama, Minister of Finance, vice J. M. Rapene, resigned; John L. Dare, Attorney-General, resigned; and the following have been appointed members of the Privy Council: F. H. Hayselden, D. H. Nalaho, George Richardson, W. G. Irwin, and Hoopili and Paul Neumann.

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OUR FOREIGN NEIGHBORS.

GLADSTONE HOPEFUL OF FINAL JUSTICE TO IRELAND.

Beecher Banquetted in London—Russia Disclaims Warlike Intent—Cholera Still Marching On.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

Latest From the English Election.

LONDON, July 9th.—Up to 2 o'clock this afternoon 282 Conservatives, 54 Unionists, 134 Gladstonians and 27 Liberals have been elected to the Commons. The Tories have won Chippingham, Wiltshire, Malder and Essex from the Liberals. Lord Henry Bruce defeating Barrister Fletcher (Gladstonian) in the former and C. W. Gray beating E. B. Barnard (Gladstonian) in the latter. These two accessions make the total Unionist gains 83. The Tories are to-day carrying the English counties by sweeping majorities. The Unionists today succeeded in returning for Inverness Stanley Macdonald, who was elected in 1874 and in 1880, and in Forfar they re-elected James William Barclay. Falkirk burghs elected W. P. Sinclair, and Harlepool re-elected James Buchanan. The Tories have elected in Scotland, the Unionists 133 and Gladstonians 133 and Parnellites 70. The Tories say they are confident of electing 320 candidates.

Probably Another Election.

LONDON, July 9th.—Herbert Gladstone, speaking at the Liberal Club to-day, said it was strongly probable that there would be another election within twelve months. He said that the Government had been elected in 1885, and that the tide has turned. Gladstone said that there will be another election in six months.

Gladstone Has Not Lost Heart.

LONDON, July 9th.—Gladstone telegraphs with reference to the Irish question: "I am not at all discouraged. I am sure that England will have to learn her lesson, but slowly and painfully."

Ireland's Worst Enemies.

NEW YORK, July 9th.—Citizens just returned from London say that the Tories on the other side have been adroit enough to use, with apparently good effect, the dynamic utterances of the irreconcilable faction in New York. Gladstone has been charged with being a Tory, and the Tories have been charged with being Gladstonians.

England's Erratic Queen.

NEW YORK, July 9th.—The Tribune's cable special from London says: The Queen's luncheon at Windsor Castle to-day was the most surprising event of her Majesty's reign. It was a surprise to all who were present. The Queen was in a very good humor, and the dinner was a success.

The Cholera Record.

ROME, July 9th.—Cholera returns for today are: Brindisi, 127 new cases, 75 deaths. Catania, 52 new cases, 22 deaths. Tarrano, 47 new cases, 41 deaths. Minister Grimaldi is visiting the cholera victims.

PROTECTIVE MEASURES.

ALEXANDRIA, July 9th.—A full quarantine has been ordered against all arrivals from Austria and Italy, because of the increase of cholera.

San Archer in His Element.

LONDON, July 9th.—John A. Gilgig gave a brilliant banquet to Rev. Henry Ward Beecher to-night at the Metropolitan Hotel. United States Minister Phelps, Justice of the Peace, and other distinguished company were present. Mr. Beecher, who was in fine voice and spirits, made an eloquent speech.

Sensation in the French Chamber of Deputies.

PARIS, July 9th.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, a bill for the purpose of insuring, fired a shot from a revolver. The bullet passed close to the head of the President of the Chamber. The man was arrested, and the bill was passed.

That A Cow Case.

Solon Shilkin relates a peculiar "cow case," which he says a "man could ride into Congress upon." The *Anahulu* gives one fully as phenomenal. It is a story of a cow which was found in the neighborhood of Scottsville. A cow belonging to Charles Fuller has been in poor condition for several months, notwithstanding the fact that it was a healthy animal. The cow was found in a field, and it was found that it was a cow. The cow was found in a field, and it was found that it was a cow.

Was Pharaoh an Oil King?

ALEXANDRIA, July 9th.—Favorable reports have been received from the oil fields in Egypt. The oil fields are producing a large amount of oil, and the oil is being used for many purposes.

Lottery Abandoned.

PARIS, July 9th.—The Panama Canal Company has decided to issue bonds, instead of raising money by a lottery.

Knights of Pythias.

TORONTO, July 9th.—The sixteenth session of the Supreme Lodge of the World, Knights of Pythias, will be held here Tuesday, July 13th. This will be the first time that the Lodge ever held out of the United States.

Barfooted Children.

The question whether children can go barefoot without injury is now again before the public. The question is a very old one, and it has been asked many times. The question is a very old one, and it has been asked many times. The question is a very old one, and it has been asked many times.

Antesano Wells in Sierra Valley.

Although there are over a hundred wells in Sierra Valley, they all continue to flow. The wells are a great source of water, and they are used for many purposes. The wells are a great source of water, and they are used for many purposes. The wells are a great source of water, and they are used for many purposes.

PACIFIC SLOPE.

FURTHER DESTRUCTION OF GRAIN FIELDS BY FIRES.

Continued Arrests of Polygamists—A Man Falls and Breaks His Back—Accidental Death—Etc.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

CALIFORNIA.

Probably Fatal Fall.

LIVERMORE, July 9th.—An old farmer, while standing on the tank on his house this afternoon, missed his footing and fell to the ground, a distance of twelve feet, breaking his back in two places and otherwise injuring himself. He will probably not recover. Mr. Laumeter was one of the oldest farmers on this coast, having built the old Pacific Flour Mill in San Francisco.

An Old Miner Killed.

CHICO, July 9th.—An old miner named S. F. Brown, while working in a tunnel in the mine in Butte Valley, Plumas county, was killed by a falling rock. He was eighty years of age and leaves a large family.

Death of a Prominent Business Man.

OROVILLE, July 9th.—E. C. Pardee, one of our prominent business men, died this morning after a short illness.

Sudden Death.

DAVISVILLE, July 9th.—Yesterday evening a man named John Ingle, from Red Bluff, on his way to San Francisco for medical treatment, while passing from the north to the south, was seized with sudden illness, and, being unable to continue his journey, was conveyed to the Lillard House, where he died at 11 p. m. of hemorrhage of the stomach, as reported by the doctor in attendance.

Suicide Through Despondency.

SAN BUENAVENTURA, July 9th.—Charles E. Bramhall, son of William Bramhall, of the firm of W. T. Coleman & Co., shot and killed himself at the Santa Clara House this morning. He was an employee in Coleman & Co.'s fruit drying establishment at that place, and the cause of the deed was evidently despondency.

Advices received at the office of W. T. Coleman & Co., San Francisco, are to the effect that young Bramhall's death was the result of accident, and was not premeditated, as stated in the above dispatch.

A Pioneer Journalist's Illness.

SAN BUENAVENTURA, July 9th.—H. G. McLean, the editor of the *Ventura Signal*, is ill, and the physicians despair of his recovery. Mr. McLean is one of the oldest journalists on the coast.

Robbed by His Brother.

SAN JOSE, July 9th.—Ed. Gould, 16 years old, was arrested by Chief Brown to-night for stealing \$150 and a gold watch from his brother's room in Oakland. He was with two friends, and claims that \$150 was stolen from him by one Emil Waltz.

A Field Fire in Colusa.

WILLOWS, July 9th.—A fire occurred near here this afternoon, destroying 300 acres of standing grain, 16 sacks and two milks of fences. Total loss, \$8,000, only partially insured. Cause unknown.

More Damage by a Field Fire.

MERED, July 9th.—A fire broke out in H. W. Boone's grain field to-day at noon while the men were eating dinner, burning a header, horse wagon and several acres of grain. The hands on the ranch turned out and succeeded in extinguishing the fire before much damage was done. The cause of the fire is unknown.

See Men Discouraged.

SAN BUENAVENTURA, July 9th.—Reports from all parts of the county show that the honey crop will not be more than one-third as large as that of two years ago, which was considered good. The season is now over, and the bees are much discouraged by the small crop and low prices.

Los Angeles News.

LOS ANGELES, July 9th.—United States Deputy Marshal Cruz today arrested Chas. H. Whitfield, of San Diego county, against a writ of habeas corpus issued by the United States Land Office.

Colonel Shafter and Staff and 125 Men of the First Infantry passed through here today, on their way to the Presidio.

The last carload of oranges of the season was shipped to Chicago to-day.

The thermometer registered 93° to-day, which has been the hottest day of the season.

B. M. Allen, time-diskeeper of the City Water Company, has disappeared with \$300 and a horse belonging to the company.

UTAH.

A Batch of Arrests.

SALT LAKE, July 9th.—Alonso E. Hyde was arrested here to-day for unlawful cohabitation. The man was arrested by the police, and he was taken to the police station.

E. A. Box, of Box Elder Stake Presiding Elder, was arrested to-day at Brigham City on a novel charge.

David M. Stuart was arrested last evening on an indictment for unlawful cohabitation. He was arrested by the police, and he was taken to the police station.

A large number of timber sales have just been begun against sawmill men in Utah and have been very successful. The timber is being sold to the sawmill men, and they are very happy.

The retail clerks continue to make progress in their strike. They are very happy, and they are very successful.

Peter Nolan, whose wagon killed a little boy recently, has been adjudged not guilty of manslaughter.

Marie Vivien, who took a dose of strychnine with suicidal intent, at 1305 Powell street, on Wednesday night, is recovering at the receiving hospital.

During an altercation between two boys, Ignatius Donohue and Patrick Lamb, the former was stabbed in the breast, but it is thought that he will recover.

Chief Special Postoffice Inspector West is on his way to be present at the turning over of the Postoffice to Mr. Bryan, and to supervise the inauguration of a new system of books and records.

Postmaster Bryan will assume office on August 1st.

William Hesse, Jr., a resident of this city and Secretary of the Boca Brewing Company, has been arrested on a warrant charging him with attempting arson. John McCallan, night watchman in the brewery buildings at Boca, says that on the 3d and 4th of this month, Hesse, with a party of men, set fire to the buildings, which are insured for \$80,000. Hesse denies all knowledge of the affair.

AN EXTRA LEGISLATIVE SESSION.—A prominent politician, who has had the reputation of being in the confidence of Governor Stoneman ever since the beginning of his administration, has been so thoroughly impressed with the notion that the Governor intends to again convene the Legislature in extra session, this time on the irrigation question, that he has written the Governor to call the Legislature to session at least a week before the most profitable time for the parties to know it. The reason that the Governor has for his course is a good one, said the gentleman. "We know now that an irrigation scheme can be carried through the two houses, that the Governor will sign it. We don't know what will happen in the next administration. It was demonstrated by the vote of the last session that if we get another chance to upset the rule laid down by the Supreme Court that we cannot fail. The term of the present Legislature will not expire until the first Monday of January next, and there is no use of taking chances upon what a Legislature may do. An extra session on irrigation alone would make Stoneman popular, and popularity is what he wants just now."—S. F. Post.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

From Victoria.

A VICTORIA, June 9th.—So far fourteen Ministers and five Oppositionists have been returned. It is believed the Government will have a large majority in the new House.

About one month ago a quantity of wreckage and the body of a white man floated ashore on the northwestern coast of Vancouver Island. The Indians buried the

OPINIONS OF EASTERN HOP MEN ON THE SUBJECT.

NEW YORK, July 9th.—There is intense excitement in the hop market here over the reported condition of the crops. California dealers are jubilant, believing that they see an opportunity of placing Pacific coast hops on the market on more favorable terms. At first many dealers were inclined to regard the reports as exaggerated, believing they were made for the purpose of raising prices. Later dispatches have fully confirmed the first reports, however, and it is believed if one-third of the crop is harvested this year growers may consider themselves well off.

THE HOP BOOM.

Lithianth Ross, talked on the subject in a more conservative way. They said: "There is undoubtedly an unusual amount of vermin on the crop, but good prices, if next ten days, provided the vine has sufficient vitality, hops will come into market. The price should not have been destroyed by that which we call the 'hop' disease, and the crop, of course, will sustain very serious damage. It is asserted by a number of dealers that no matter how favorably the market may change, we cannot have over one-third of a crop. The prices in New York are under the country market price, and it will be some time before growers already have fairly large crops."

But how about the prospects for California hops?

"California new hops will have a decided preference and obtain good prices if the crops here turn out badly, as expected. Foreign adjectives are favorable for the average crop, but it is too early yet to hear authoritatively from the growers."

A member of the firm of Valentine, Low & Co. said: "The seriousness of the situation has not been at all exaggerated, and I believe the worst has yet been told. We look for very high prices."

"Can California hops be sold to advantage?"

"Certainly. They can get their own price."

A dispatch from Waterville says the lice have come unusually early this year, and are already in the vines. The growers have no precedent. They have been looked for with hot, muggy weather day and night, and a dry atmosphere, though with most nights being clear and cool. The assurance of the absence of vermin. There has been no muggy weather to speak of before the present week. There has been no muggy weather to speak of before the present week. There has been no muggy weather to speak of before the present week.

Sales at 18 and 19 cents are already reported, and predictions are made of 25 cents at the end of the season. The fall falls to the lot of English and German growers, or those of the Pacific coast, the failure of the New York crop will not create a famine.

The Journal of Commerce to-day says: Consumers of hops made a stand yesterday against the further advance in prices. At least there was a pause in the upward movement, which has been caused in part by the scarcity of choice hops, but more by the persistent reports of vermin in the country here, and at the beginning of sales have been received from the start with a good deal of stubborn belief, finding more ready credence among holders in the country than here, where the reports of sales have been several times within a few weeks reported at higher prices in the hop districts than in New York.

LOCAL FAILURES.

UTAH.

A Batch of Arrests.

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SAN FRANCISCO AGENCY.

L. P. FISHER is Sole Agent for this paper in San Francisco and vicinity. He is authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions, and collect for the same. Rooms 41 and 42, Sanson's Exchange.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Queen Victoria gave a brilliant reception to her colonial representatives on the 8th. Russia claims not to have violated the Berlin Treaty. King Kalakaua has formed a new Cabinet. The outlook for the Gladstone party does not brighten. Another election is predicted in Great Britain in the near future. Beecher was banqueting in London last night. Petroleum has been found in upper Egypt. Silver in London, 47 1/2; gold, 101 1/2; 45, 128 1/2; 45, 119 1/2.

EASTERN.—The Minneapolis Postoffice has been robbed of \$18,000 worth of stamps. Joseph Frick, a Pittsburgh Anarchist, has been arrested. The hop market continues to boom in the West. The wheat yield of the country is estimated at 250,000,000 to 300,000,000 bushels. It is believed in Washington that Garfield will soon resign. Nathan Strauss, a wealthy dry goods merchant of New York, is going into the racing business. Troops have been called out to suppress lawlessness in Rowan county, Kentucky. Government bonds are quoted in New York at 124 1/2 for 4s of 1907; 111 1/2 for 4 1/2s; 100 1/2 for 3s; sterling, 84 1/2; gold, 128 1/2; silver, 87.

PACIFIC COAST.—Chas. R. Brannhall was accidentally killed at San Buenaventura yesterday. John Ingle died at Davisville on the 8th, while en route to San Francisco. Destructive field fires occurred near Willows and Merced City yesterday. Adam Laumister was fatally injured by a fall at Livermore yesterday. Several Mormons were arrested yesterday for unlawful cohabitation. C. H. Whitfield has been arrested at Los Angeles for false swearing.

STATE DIVISION.

The sentiment in favor of division of the State is becoming more pronounced each day with the realization that the southern counties are the recipients of an unprecedented growth and tidal wave of prosperity, necessitating a new and improved management of their internal affairs.

So says the Los Angeles Express. And it then proceeds to argue at length and learnedly on the progress of development in the south counties, their population, climatic advantages, production, and so on through the usual glowing chapter. All which is true enough, and none rejoice more that it is true than the people of central and northern counties. But why all these things must be supplemented by new political burdens is not shown. Not a word is advanced to illustrate how production will be augmented, prosperity enhanced, economy conserved, or society improved by the erection of the southern counties of California into a State. The people of the counties not included in the roster of the Express' new State have, perhaps, a word to say on this question. Perhaps they are interested in being saddled with the whole expense of a State administration, even if our neighbors south deem that too trifling a matter to be mentioned. Aside from the single fact of the considerable distance of Los Angeles from the capital, there is not another worthy consideration that is to be advanced in favor of division, except the altogether invulnerable and armor proof one, that a new State will slake the thirst of some scores of place hunters, who fairly ache to serve the dear people at good fat salaries. The truth is, that no sufficient economic or political reasons can be advanced for division of the State. It all settles down in the end to division of the spoils and State patronage. A section that needs State aid of this character very badly certainly is lacking in the essentials of permanency, an idea regarding southern California we would not for a moment entertain. State institutions do not make a city or town, or bolster a county otherwise worth anything. Political favor and patronage cut but small figures in the true growth of a people. If southern California is not set off as a State it will grow precisely as fast, progress exactly as it deserves, be commercially just as prosperous, and her people just as virtuous, happy and contented. Statehood has very little to do with the development and general advancement of any section. It would be but the minimum of influence in the case in hand. The State is territorially very large, it is true; that the capital is a "long way" from San Diego and Los Angeles on the south is also true, as too it is from Humboldt and Siskiyou on the north. The counties first named have the advantage, however, of rapid rail transit to the capital and to the commercial metropolis, and to that center business interests will look, regardless of the division of our territory into two, three or four States. Let our southern people expend their breath on more profitable subjects. When California has four or five millions of people it will be time enough to debate the question of breaking the back of the State, like that of a shrimp, that politicians may divide the kernel.

AN INGENIOUS ARGUMENT.

The full text of Judge Fullerton's ingenious argument before the Committee on War Claims, in favor of the United States paying certain losses resulting from the rebellion—that is, debts of the States in rebellion—is now before us. We are therefore enabled to very clearly get at the points the able jurist makes. These are, in brief: The creditors of the late Confederate States claim that the act of the United States in prohibiting by its organic law the payment of the debts contracted by the Confederate States in aid of rebellion, was unjustifiable. It is not contended that the United States became liable for the Confederate debt as a contracting party, or because it had any agency in creating it. The debt was the debt of the States seceding, and theirs only. But each of these States had the power as such to contract debts and provide means for their payment. This power was independent of the United States and one of sovereignty. Therefore what a State could do individually do, any number of them could collectively do. The rebel States, then, had power to contract the liability. This

was not dependent on the fact whether they were in or out of the Union. If in the Union, notwithstanding their attempted secession, their powers were in full force. If out of it, then they were a separate Confederacy with the same power. In or out they severally possessed property in their own right. The Confederate States never denied their obligation to pay the Confederate debt. On the close of the rebellion they returned to their allegiance, which had been only temporarily interrupted. In that time they had borrowed money on their bonds, and used it for purposes approved by them, and under direction of what was then regarded by them as properly constituted authority. So, as between the holders of the bonds and the States there was a binding obligation that no third party could discharge or interfere with. But the United States did interfere unnecessarily and arbitrarily, and amended its organic law and prohibited any State from paying these debts, and declared them void and illegal. When the United States declared no State should pay its admitted debt, it committed a stupendous blunder. It relieved the guilty party of a just liability, and wantonly attempted to destroy a debt it did not own, and with which it had no rightful concern. But though the debt was contracted for the wicked purpose of destroying the Union, it was good as between the contracting parties. The United States should therefore have stood aloof and left them to adjust the matter. It follows that the constitutional amendment extinguished the Confederate debt and created at once a new liability for damages against the United States, measured by the value of the property so wrongfully destroyed. So the liability is not for the Confederate debt, but for the damages inflicted upon the holders of it by its extinguishment. This is very fully and almost in verbiage the whole of this most ingenious argument. Its assumed greatest strength is its chief error—i. e., that in declaring that no State late in rebellion should pay any part of the rebel debt, the United States thereby created a liability against itself. This point, on which the whole argument hinges, is one to be heard in equity, of course. It has no standing in law. In this case the alleged offender is the Court of Equity to determine its own case. To say that by extinguishing the rebel debt the United States damaged the bondholders, with all respect to the lofty abstractions of Judge Fullerton, appears to us to be "begging the question." The creditors of the rebel States knew that the loan was for unlawful purposes; in law not in reason could they ever have expected when making the loan that the party against whom it was to be used would be liable for its payment. They had no reason to expect that the States in rebellion, if unsuccessful, would even be allowed to exist as States. They knew that punishment would overtake them in case of failure, their investment was in the nature of a bet that the Confederacy would win, and hence it would appear that a rule similar to that of caveat emptor applies. However, if this is bad law or insufficient reasoning, let the bondholders content themselves, they will never handle the coin of the United States for the evidences of indebtedness they hold.

OUR FISHING INTERESTS.

There is believed to be a heavy shortage in the salmon catch of the Sacramento river this year, and the pack will be light. The subject of the decline of the run of salmon in the river will form an important topic for the consideration of the next Legislature. It has been suggested that there is a periodicity in these declines, due to the running of the fish in other and generally unfrequented quarters, in years widely separated. But there is no positive proof of this. The burden of testimony rather inclines to establish a steady decline for many years in the supply, broken by a few years of good fishing, but on the whole a regular declination of the supply. This is attributable to four causes: the abandonment of running courses at stated periods without known cause, destruction of fish by seals off the Golden Gate, deterioration of the river itself, by choking sand bars, muddied waters, narrow channels, etc., and lastly, over-fishing. The two last mentioned are unquestionably factors in the question. Certain it is, that there is a short catch of Sacramento salmon this year, and that is a sudden and most unusual falling off in the catch, that was it to continue, would threaten the extinction of the industry. The falling off this year will probably be made up by the British Columbia and the Oregon markets, where a good average pack is anticipated, and that always leaves an excess for such a call as ours. When the Legislature assembles we shall expect to witness liberal action with regard to our food fish affairs. The laws are well enough so far as they go, but there is need to enlarge the powers of the Fish Commission and to give it more financial means for protecting and restocking the river and bay waters. At present it has to contend with many difficulties, not the least of which is lack of time to give the attention to this great industry that its importance demands. The Commission is unsalaried, and hence its labors are purely philanthropic. This requiring of men to give their time and ability to the State is a debatable question. As a rule it is better to pay State officers well, open the lists to the rich and poor alike and hold them to strict accountability for the discharge of duty. We might very well lessen the number of official bodies, and require broader duty of others, paying all State agents at least for their time and expenses. It is certain that very much more than is allowed the Fish Commission could be profitably expended in the interests of the State. In so small a matter as that of the shrimp fishery, there is wrong constantly perpetrated we cannot expect the Commission to correct for obvious reasons. The Chinese by wholesale fishing for shrimps, and shipping them to China, are, in the opinion of some experts, ruining the fisheries and exterminating that appetizing denizen of the waters of San Francisco bay, where it flourishes better than in any other place in the world, the California shrimp being larger and more palatable than those netted anywhere else. We have not specific information as to all the obstacles the Commission is meeting, for we have

not sought its membership to ascertain just what is needed to foster the food fish industry in our waters; but in common with all others we know that the fishing industry has not that aid from the State that its importance demands, and that there is no due liberty of action given the Commission or that power to do what its duties demand.

THE PRESIDENT REBUKED.

The response of the Senatorial Committee to the President's wholesale vetoes of pension bills is one of the most sarcastic, incisive and forcible of papers. The committee, in advising certain bills to be passed despite the veto of the Executive, takes occasion to say that the coarseness and ridicule of the messages of the President on this pension subject would justify replies of a stinging and abusive character and of a like approach to brutality, but the committee does not propose to make any such precedent for a Senate body, no matter what the President may do for the writers of subsequent veto messages. Says the committee:

So great has become the number of such vetoes imposed by the present Executive, all within a few weeks past, and so extraordinary the nature, sometimes rudely expressed, and in nearly every instance severely implied, of the action of the two houses of Congress in their committees upon bills which have developed the weariness and generally unappreciated labor of investigating these claims, accompanied by many cases by such ridicule, and evident disgust, that the committee, in this case, has been compelled to feel that they are justified in a brief view of the circumstances involved. In doing this a strong effort will be made to restrain a natural feeling of indignation, which, if permitted to assume the proportions which the provocation justifies would wholly destroy those respectful forms of expression which must be maintained in all official intercourse between the different officers and departments of the Government. This becomes the more necessary in proportion as it is recalled that the committee to get on in the difficult matter without violating the courtesy of official intercourse by imitating the example which, so far as we are aware, is without precedent, and which, so far as we are concerned, sadly needs reconstruction or recreation.

This is stinging rebuke, and it must not be forgotten that it is made by men who are the intellectual peers of Mr. Cleveland, and who do not accord to him one whit more of patriotic devotion to the country and its laws, than they claim for themselves. The committee also says that the President has misrepresented the Senate to the country on these pension matters, but they are kind enough—and in that kindness there is the bitterness of stern rebuke—to say that it was probably because of want of knowledge of the facts on his part. It declares that it is unable to understand why the finding of the two houses of Congress should be discredited and attributed to unworthy motives, indifference and incapacity, while the reassertion by the Pension Clerk that he is right and Congress wrong is accepted as the basis of fact. This reference is to the fact that on receipt of bills the President refers them to the Pension Clerks of respective desks in the Pension Office for examination, and the report of an opinion, as to the justice of the special claim. The committee defend the methods of Congress in this pension legislation, and declares that it has proceeded as has similar legislation in previous Congresses, ever since Congress and Parliaments have existed. And on this point the committee add:

The people are misled by the unvarnished statements of the President as to the manner in which legislation upon pension claims and the like is conducted, and must be convinced that the pension business of the Senate has never been better conducted than it is at present. Those members of the committee who have performed the most have been as careful as any and decision of what may already be done by the Pension Office under the general law. It is difficult to write in that rudimentary way upon the nature of pensions and the various grounds of compensation, charity and public policy which are involved in a wise and noble nature which is mislead, or in one that, if unaided, sadly needs reconstruction or recreation.

We recall no instance in congressional history in which a more pointed arrow has been fired from a Senatorial bow at the Executive, or more directly to its mark than this. In defense of the legislation, the committee in conclusion say:

THE CASE OF THE POSTAL CLERKS.

The response of the postal clerks to Postmaster-General Vilas, who discharged a number of them recently for forming an organization that was supposed to mean a strike in due time, and on which assumption we recently commented, puts something of a new face upon the affair of the clerks. These men deny flatly that their organization meant anything of an improper character, and that it should not have been construed as a menace in any respect. They say that when General Vilas took office he assured all the forces that there would be no removals except for cause, and that faithful service would be the equivalent to retention in place. On this understanding, most of them, who had anticipated removal and had set their houses in order, therefore relied, and took no more concern for their future. They claim that the efficiency of the service and the reports of their duty-doing will show that the men have been all for faithfulness and ability that could possibly be demanded by the Government. They claim, also, that the Postmaster-General, so far from keeping his word, presently began to remove men without cause, and to thus put double duty upon the remaining force; that they were required to teach new men, and that frequently the new men were promoted over old and tried clerks against whom no complaints could lie. That the new men were granted leave of absence frequently, to go to different places and engage in party political work, and that no rebuke was administered for this. Thereupon the clerks organized to secure the efficiency of the service, and to protest against wrongs visited upon the working force and to prevent, if possible, the decline of efficiency by reason of the removals without alleged cause, since to fail to make the cause known would be to acquiesce in the removals. They claim that while they are public servants, they are still entitled to a fair hearing before the Postmaster-General, and that when they attempt to gain this, he replies by the summary dismissal of a large number of them from the service. And this, they express the belief, is done to prevent the facts from being brought before him. Assuming what the clerks say is true—and they have a good case for public sympathy—if they organized to incite a strike, and to force upon the Postal De-

partment obnoxious regulations, they were rightly rebuked by the head of that department. If, on the other hand, as they assert, the clerks were assured that there would be no removals except for cause, then the Postmaster-General is blame-worthy. Of course there can be no two opinions about the giving of vacations to favored clerks for the purpose of enabling them to do political service. The charge made will, of necessity, call for a reply by the head of the Postal Department. He cannot shelter himself behind the dignity of his official position in this matter. Silence will not be taken as indicative of contempt by any means.

Four out of five of the Democrats on the Pan-Electric Telephone Investigation Committee submit a report that completely exonerates Mr. Garland and all concerned. One Democrat files a separate report, because he is not willing to admit that trading upon official names is ever justified, but after a most exhaustive review of the case, he, too, acquiesces the defendant proper, of wrongful intent. The four Republicans of the committee condemn Mr. Garland, and find him to have permitted a commercial speculative company to trade upon his official title and position. The investigation was at least exhaustive. On that score there is no ground for complaint whatever. All the facts are before the people in 1,200 pages of printed testimony, and no belief remains that any concealments were made. The dispatches advise that the resignation of the Attorney-General is in the hands of the President, and that it is not unlikely that it will be accepted. But Mr. Garland is out with the declaration that his possible retirement has no relation to or connection with the late investigation, concerning which matter the people will prefer to judge for themselves. But it is as they may, General Garland's friends will be driven to admit that the investigation has not left him in wholly an enviable light. It has failed to show, on the basis of the majority report, any specific and intentional wrong-doing on his part, that should expose him to the execration of men; but it has developed that his name and position were used to boost into prominence a speculative scheme that sadly needed some props, and that the interests of a rival scheme of inventive genius was exposed to unusual risk by the action of the Department of Justice, while its head was interested in the opposing speculation, and thus an implication is raised reflecting upon that officer.

Some time ago we remarked upon the new movement for organizing charity efforts, and which has been successfully applied in the East and in Europe. It is the establishment of a central bureau, maintained by all the organized benevolent and charitable societies, to which all comers are referred. There their cases are examined into, and if they are found worthy they are referred to the society or organization that properly should take them in hand. Such reference is at once an endorsement for the disbursement of relief. It will be seen that by this system the central agency becomes a detective office. It prevents imposters from imposing upon the several societies or upon individuals, and cuts short all "repeating." Before winter sets in there should be some such system established in California to insure the proper distribution of money and food to the poor, and thus relieve many worthy objects of charity from humiliating positions. It would also encourage and stimulate charitable givers, since they would feel that their aid to the several associations was least likely to be misapplied. In short, the system suggested is a species of co-operation for the most economic and the best attainment of charity distribution.

SENATOR STANFORD recognizes the importance of the wine bills that have engaged so much of the attention of viticultural representatives at Washington. These gentlemen who are standing for one of the largest industries of the State, have been occupied during the whole of the present session in pressing upon the attention of Congress the viticultural interests of the State, and have had measurable success. Senator Stanford is impressed with the strength of the claim of the viticulturists, that their industry should be relieved of certain onerous burdens, in order that the demand for our grape products can be responded to. The bills before Congress are to relieve the industry of clogs to its progress, and the Senator is quoted as saying that their passage will enhance vineyard property in California one-fourth, and no one better knows than he. It is not surprising that viticulturists should exhibit, as they do, such nervousness regarding the legislation before Congress referred to. Few if any measures affecting California interests have put more at stake.

Is the New York Evening Post "afraid," that it so rings the alarm bells about "a party by the name of Elaine?"

THE LATE JUDGE SANDERSON.—The following resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Judge Sanderson have been adopted by the Directors of both the Central Pacific Railroad Company and the Southern Pacific Company:

WHEREAS, Elias W. Sanderson, the chief counsel of this company, has been removed from us by death; now, therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of Judge Sanderson this company has sustained the loss of a learned and wise counselor, and the Directors, appreciating his character and services, do hereby express their great respect for his memory and their personal sorrow for his loss. His talents and learning, his sound judgment and wise counsel, based always on broad principles of equity, commanded the respect of all. To us, with whom he was in daily association, his memory will ever be regarded with admiration for his unguineous integrity and high sense of honor, and with affection for the kindness, generosity and nobility of his nature. To his personal friends, his memory will inspire and afford sympathy in their great sorrow.

Resolved, That the foregoing preamble and resolution be spread upon the minutes of this board, and that a copy of the same be forwarded by the Secretary to Mrs. Sanderson.

THE ERA OF THE URS.—When LeMoynes' furnace at Washington, in this State, was used in December, 1876, to burn up the body of Baron Paine, the novelty of the proceeding caused great consternation and not a little excitement, and many a man threw up his hands in horror at the thought of such a barbarous and shocking ceremony. But since that time so frequently has the operation been repeated at Washington and at other furnaces which have been set up in various parts of the United States, that the public mind has become familiar with the idea, and converts are made to it every day. The time is gradually coming when the "Funeral Directors," as the undertakers are now calling themselves, will have to give their attention to the construction of furnaces and urns rather than to coffins and graves.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

THE HARLAN CASE.

J. H. Harlan, the Defendant, on the State.

WOODLAND, July 9th.—In the Harlan case this morning defendant Harlan was called and testified: "I was born in Kentucky, May 9, 1821; moved with my parents to Missouri in 1838; worked there on the farm for father and myself; crossed the plains to California in 1853; lived at Grand Island, Colusa county, a year, then moved to near Chico, Butte county, and was in the stock business there one year; then moved to near Yaverville, Solano county, and farmed there till 1859; then moved to my Buena Vista ranch, in Yolo county and lived there six years; then to my timber ranch, near Woodland, and lived there nine years; then moved to my present residence, five miles from Woodland, where I was married November 5, 1854, and have seven children, three of whom are married. My business has been mainly farming. I have served as Supervisor and Senator. Craft and Sill both had been in the habit of visiting my house before the marriage of my daughter. I first heard of the scandal Craft was circulating about my daughter on Wednesday evening. My son William called at my house on his way to his home and told me that there was a report in circulation in Woodland that my daughter had given birth to a child, and that it was talked around the streets. He asked me what was best to be done. I did not then come to a conclusion as to what I would do. On Thursday evening Sill detailed to me the statements of Craft. [These statements have heretofore been fully published in the testimony of Sill.] Sill said Craft was going to see me and he was going to get even with me for a report he claimed I had circulated about him in Sacramento. I never knew anything of the social habits of Craft. I did not make up my mind what to do on the day Sill told me this. Friday morning I came to Woodland and remained there until 4 o'clock. I wanted to see Craft and have a conversation with him, and see if he would not retract the statements he had made and to hear what he had to say for himself. I did not meet him that day. On Saturday afternoon I again came in town with the double object of attending a meeting of a winery and see Craft, if he was here; I did not see him. Witness then described his trip into Woodland, on Sunday, but his testimony did not vary from that heretofore published. "On Saturday I met my brother Ben and he asked me if I had heard stories about my daughter. I told him I had, and I wanted to see Craft. When I was coming into town on Sunday, I met my wife, I met Ben and Barnes, and Ben said that he understood my man was in town. I understood he referred to Craft, but he did not mention his name. My wife said to me, 'My daughter had told her about them.' Witness then described his movements after arriving at Woodland on Sunday, and detailed his interview with Sheriff Beamer, as heretofore fully published.

When Court reconvened after the noon recess witness resumed. "After my talk with Beamer I came out into the main office and met ex-Senator Gorman, Captain Dalton and F. M. Brown. I had a short conversation with Gorman and then came up town. District Attorney Sprague walked up as far as the Lindner building with me, when Mr. Barnes called my attention. I had a conversation there with Barnes. He asked me if I had heard the remarks Craft had been making about my daughter. I said 'Yes,' and remarked that I understood that Craft wanted to see me. Barnes said Craft had just gone up to see the Lindner building, and I went over to the bank corner, and thought, if Craft saw me, he would come over there. It was about 11:30 o'clock when I took my position at the bank corner. I remained there about two hours. I was armed, having a pistol in my possession. Have owned it since 1852. I was not in the habit of carrying it. Had carried it only twice before. The pistol was freshly loaded on February 2d, as I expected to go to Fresno county and was going to take it along with me. I was in my possession that day for the purpose of defending myself if I found it necessary. This was because of threats which had been made against me and my family. I did not leave the bank corner until I started up toward the Byrns Hotel. I did not observe the young men who have testified against me. I went across the street. I went to the Byrns Hotel because Frank Barnes told me Craft was there. I walked immediately to the hotel. Barnes accompanied me. I went there for the purpose of having a conversation with Craft, and seeing if he would not retract the slanders he had made against my family. I had my hands in my overcoat pocket, and my hand was on my pistol, or where I could soon put it on. I told Barnes to let me do the talking. I went in first, Barnes standing back. I stepped in four or five feet, looking ahead. I turned my head, and just as I did my eyes met Craft's. He went for his pistol and sprang to his feet. I fired as quick as I could. He fell down and ran as I fired again. I followed, and he turned quick and fired at me, my pistol going off at the same time, and Mr. Craft fell over. Then I walked up and shot him in the head. I do not know what position he was in. I know he was lying down. The shooting was done as quick as I could at a self-defending pistol. Craft fired but once. I did not make a motion to draw until Craft did. Of course I didn't know Craft was dead when the last shot was fired. I went to the Court-house and gave myself up. There were five chambers to the revolver, and they were all empty, though I was conscious of firing but four shots."

Tulare County Delegates.—The following persons have been selected to represent Tulare county in the Republican State Convention: Oregon Sanders, F. Y. Baker, M. Primo, J. C. Ward, H. Turner, J. Y. McJunkin.

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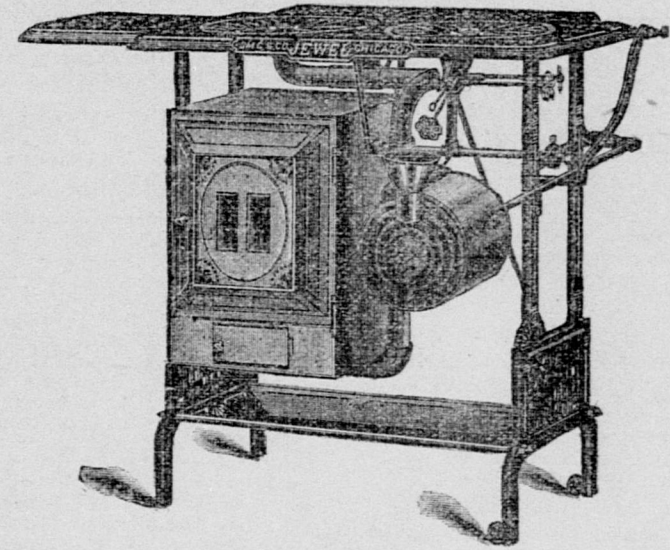
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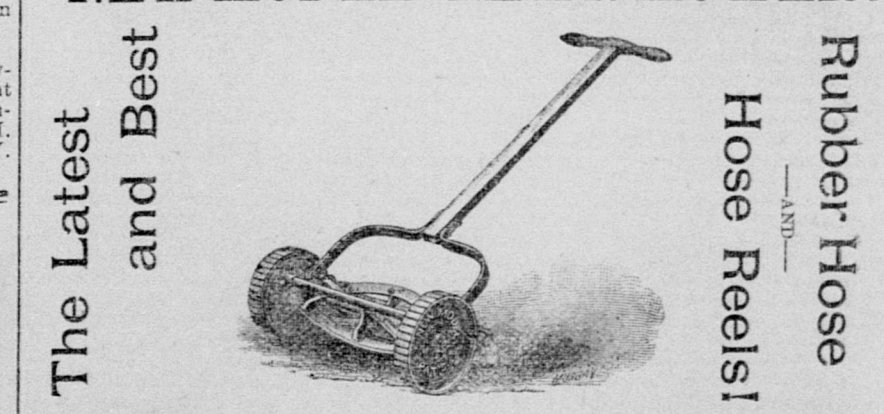
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NOTICE.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the Pioneer Milling Company will be held at the office of the Company, First and Broad streets, in the city and county of Sacramento, on MONDAY, JULY 12th, at 11 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors to serve during the ensuing year, and to transact any and all business that may come before the meeting. F. B. SMITH, Secretary. july 9-10-11

\$50 REWARD.

THE ABOVE REWARD WILL BE PAID BY the undersigned for the recovery of the body of CHARLES LIGHT, drowned at the junction of the American and Sacramento rivers on Sunday, June 27th. J. SHEPHERD, State Capitol Grounds. july 9-10-11

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